REMARKS

1. **Status of Claims and Support for Claim Changes for Reissue Application under 37 C.F.R. 1.173(c):**

Claims 1-78 are pending. Claims 13-78 have been added for the reissue application. Support in the patent specification for the added claims 13-78 is shown in the chart below as follows:

13. (new) A lighting apparatus comprising: a substrate;	Fig. 2A, of the patent specification, for example, shows an apparatus or flashlight 110. (U.S. Patent No. 6,357,893, hereinafter "patent", col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14). The flashlight 110 has a substrate 112. (Id.) Figs. 12A-12C shows a multiparameter lighting apparatus 1910 which includes a substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Fig. 3F shows a substrate 2312. (Patent, col. 10, lns. 9-13, Fig. 3F).
first, second, third and fourth light emitting diodes each of which is fixed to the substrate; and	Light emitting diodes 112a-112f are fixedly mounted to the substrate 112. (Patent, Fig. 2A, Col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). LEDs 2312a-p in Fig. 3F are mounted to the substrate. (Patent, col. 10, lns. 37-42; Fig. 3F).
a first housing in which the substrate is located;	The substrate 112 is located in a first housing or holder 118. (Patent, Fig. 2A, col. 7, ln. 64, - col. 8, ln. 14) The substrate 912 is located in a first housing or lamp housing 970. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
wherein each of the first, second, third and fourth light emitting diodes emit light having an intensity and each is arranged to project light on to a surface from the first housing;	Light emitting diodes 112a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 8, lns. 25-37; col. 8, ln. 61 – col. 9, ln. 9). Light emitting diodes 912a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Each is arranged to project light on to a surface from the first housing (i.e. holder 118 or lamp housing 970). LEDs 2312a-p emit light. (Patent, col. 10, lns. 36-67). The light that is projected on a surface by the plurality of light sources that incorporates control over the individual light source intensities (Patent, col. 5 lns 39-41)

wherein the substrate has a first circuit and a second circuit;	In the embodiment of Fig. 3F there are eight discrete circuits shown. (Patent, col. 10 ln 9-13)
wherein each of the first and second light emitting diodes is connected to the first circuit and the first circuit can vary intensity of light from either the first light emitting diode or the second light emitting diode;	LEDs 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns. 23-36) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65 - col. 11 ln 1)
wherein each of the third and fourth light emitting diodes is connected to the second circuit and the second circuit can vary intensity of light from either the third light emitting diode or the fourth light emitting diode;	LEDs 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 23-36) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, col. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein each of the first and second light emitting diodes can have its light intensity varied independently from the light intensities of the third and fourth light emitting diodes;	The light emitting diodes may have independently variable light intensities. (Patent, col. 10, ln. 65- col. 11, ln. 1).
wherein each of the first and second light emitting diodes emits light of a first color;	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11. lns 3-6)
wherein each of the second and third light emitting diodes emits light of a second color;	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6)

wherein the first color and the second color are different;	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6)
and wherein the second color is generated by white light emitting diodes.	Each LED of the groups of LEDs shown in Fig 3D are individually controllable by electronic circuitry which may be similar to that of Fig. 3F or with some other circuitry. For example, white LED 371d is individually controllable so that it can be turned on and off individually. (Patent, col 11 lns 50-54) By incorporating at least one additional wavelength light source such as an amber or yellow LED types, the perceived color of the light emitted by the white LEDs can be altered from a "cool" or bluish white to a "soft" or yellowish light. (Patent, col 4 lns 1-5) Substrate 1012 may be similar to previous substrates but may be provided with white continuous spectrum LEDs. (Patent, col. 16, lns. 25-48).
14. (new) The lighting apparatus of 13 wherein the first color is generated by yellow light emitting diodes.	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns. 59-60) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns 59-60)
15. (new) The lighting apparatus of 13 wherein the first color is generated by amber light emitting diodes.	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns. 59-60)

	The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns 59-60)
16. (new) The lighting apparatus of 13 wherein the first color is generated by red light emitting diodes.	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6) The plurality of light sources may consist of light sources that emit wavelengths for red, green and blue light. (Patent col. 2 lns. 53-54)
17. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 14 wherein varying the light intensity emitted by any of the first, second, third, or fourth light emitting diodes changes the color temperature of the light projected on to a surface.	"The disadvantage to constructing a light source of white continuous spectrum LEDs is that color variations can not be provided. When providing a lighting instrument constructed of a plurality of white LEDs it can be of great advantage to adjust the color temperature of the emitted light. This advantage is similar to the manual selection of prior art fluorescent lamps that are "cool white" or "soft white". By incorporating at least one additional wavelength light source such as an amber or yellow LED types, the perceived color of the light emitted by the white LEDs can be altered from a "cool" or bluish white to a "soft" or yellowish light. The white continuous spectrum LED and an additional wavelength LED may either be individual LEDs separately packaged and fixed to a substrate or they may be manufactured so that both LEDs are contained within a single housing and the housing is fixed to the substrate." (Patent, col. 3, ln. 61 – col. 4, ln. 10).
18. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 15 wherein varying the light intensity emitted by any of the first, second, third, or fourth light emitting diodes changes the color temperature of the light projected on to a surface.	See claim 17.
19. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 16	See claim 17.

wherein varying the light intensity emitted by any of the first, second, third, or fourth light emitting diodes changes the color temperature of the light projected on to a surface.	
20. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 13 further comprising a second housing; and	The apparatus or flashlight 110 includes a second housing or case 124. (Patent, col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) The multiparameter light device 1910 includes a second housing or base housing 960. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
an electrical component located within the second housing.	An electrical component or battery 122 is located within the second housing or case 124. (Fig. 2A, col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) An electrical component, such as processor 2266, is located in electronics or base housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4).
21. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 20 wherein the electrical component is a battery.	See Claim 20.
22. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 20 further comprising a yoke; and wherein the yoke is mounted for rotation relative to the first and second housing.	In the multiparameter embodiment of Figs. 7A-7C, the yoke 866 is connected to electronics housing 860 by a bearing arrangement 864, and to the lamp housing 870 by additional bearing arrangements 868a and 868b, which bearing arrangements allow the lamp housing 870 to pan and tilt the light emitted by the lamp housing 870 in relation to the electronics housing 860 (Patent, col. 15, lns. 58-64).
23. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 22 wherein the rotation of the first housing relative to the second housing is caused by remote control.	The first housing or lamp housing 970, can be rotated relative to the second housing or base housing 960 by remote control. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-28). In yet another embodiment a multiparameter light is disclosed that utilizes a plurality of remote controlled light sources in addition to remote controlled motors to vary the focus, color, position and intensity of the light emitted by the multiparameter light. Several multiparameter lights each utilizing a plurality of light sources may be remotely controlled by an operator or computer control system. (Patent col. 3 lns. 20-26)

	Motors (not shown for simplification) are used to remotely swivel the lamp housing 2173 and direct the light emitted by the lamp housing 2173 in relation to the electronic housing 2171. More than one swivel point may be provided to provide panning and tilting of the multiparameter light 2170. (Patent col. 15 lns.16-21)
24. (new) The lighting apparatus claim 23 wherein a communications line is connected to the second housing.	Communications line 2295 is connected to electronic housing 960 and to lamp housing 970. (Patent, Fig. 12C, col. 19, lns. 29-30)
25. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 22 further comprising ventilation holes; and wherein the ventilation holes are located in the substrate in proximity to any of the first and second or third and forth light emitting diodes.	Substrate 912 may have ventilation holes similar to those shown in Figs. 9A and 9B. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 42-49; Figs. 9A, 9B). Ventilation holes shown in Figs. 9A and 9B are in the substrate 1112 and in close proximity to LEDs. (Patent Fig. 9A and 9B).
26. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 25 further comprising a fan; and wherein the fan forces air through the ventilation holes.	Airflow may be exhaused by a fan 970. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 43-50). Fan 1270 forces air through ventilation holes. (Patent, col. 17, lns. 24-28).
27. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 13 further comprising a variable filter.	Variable filter 1913 which may be mounted after the light sources 912a-f. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 45-50).
28. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 27 wherein	Variable filter 1913 may be a liquid crystal emulsion filter. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 45-50)

wherein the variable filter is a liquid crystal emulsion filter.	
29. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 27 wherein the filter is mounted to the first housing wherein each of the first, second, third and fourth light emitting diodes emit light in a direction passing through the filter.	Variable filter 1913 is shown as part of and mounted to lamp housing 970. (Patent, Fig. 12C, col. 19, lns. 1-4). Diodes on substrate 912 emit light in direction passing through filter 1913.
30. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 28 further including a communications line; and wherein the variable filter can be varied by communications received over the communications line.	The liquid crystal emulsion filter 1913 can be controlled by a control signal via communications line 2295, wherein the communications line 2295 is external to the second housing or electronics housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 29-38).
31. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 13 wherein the substrate is a flexible substrate.	Substrate 212 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, col. 7, lns. 63-66). Substrate 912 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, substrate 912 flexed from state in Fig. 7B to state in Fig. 7C)
32. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 13 wherein the substrate is a curved substrate.	Substrate may be a curved substrate. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 27-30).
33. (new) A lighting apparatus comprising: a substrate;	Fig. 2A, of the patent specification, for example, shows an apparatus or flashlight 110. (U.S. Patent No. 6,357,893, hereinafter "patent", col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14). The flashlight 110 has a substrate 112. (Id.) Figs. 12A-12C shows a multiparameter lighting apparatus 1910 which includes a substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59).
a first housing, in which the substrate is located;	The substrate 112 is located in a first housing or holder 118. (Patent, Fig. 2A, col. 7, ln. 64, - col. 8, ln. 14) The substrate 912 is located in a first housing or lamp housing 970. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
a light emitting diode mounted to the substrate;	Light emitting diodes 112a-112f are fixedly mounted to the substrate 112. (Patent, Fig. 2A, Col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59).
a variable filter;	Variable filter 1913 which may be mounted after the light sources 912a-f. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 45-50). In yet another embodiment of the

	invention a variable light diffusing filter is included after the light sources. The variable light diffusing filter may be a variable filter such as a liquid crystal emulsion spread between sheets of conductive plastic. (Patent, col. 5, lns 56-60)
wherein the light emitting diode emits light; and wherein the light emitted from the light emitting diode is projected on to a surface from the first housing through the variable filter.	Light emitting diodes 112a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 8, lns. 25-37; col. 8, ln. 61 – col. 9, ln. 9). Light emitting diodes 912a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Each is arranged to project light on to a surface from the first housing (i.e. holder 118 or lamp housing 970). Light from the LEDs, such as 912a, comes out through the variable filter 1913 from the lamp housing 970. (Col. 19, lns. 5-10; Fig. 12C).
34. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 33 wherein the variable filter is a liquid crystal filter.	Variable filter 1913 may be a liquid crystal emulsion filter. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 45-50) In yet another embodiment of the invention a variable light diffusing filter is included after the light sources. The variable light diffusing filter may be a variable filter such as a liquid crystal emulsion spread between sheets of conductive plastic. (Patent, col. 5, lns 56-60)
35. (new) A lighting apparatus comprising: a substrate;	Fig. 2A, of the patent specification, for example, shows an apparatus or flashlight 110. (U.S. Patent No. 6,357,893, hereinafter "patent", col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14). The flashlight 110 has a substrate 112. (Id.) Figs. 12A-12C shows a multiparameter lighting apparatus 1910 which includes a substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59).
first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes each of which is fixed to the substrate;	Light emitting diodes 112a-112f are fixedly mounted to the substrate 112. (Patent, Fig. 2A, Col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59).
a first housing wherein the substrate is located;	The substrate 112 is located in a first housing or holder 118. (Patent, Fig. 2A, col. 7, ln. 64, - col. 8, ln. 14) The substrate 912 is located in a first housing or lamp housing 970. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
wherein each of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes emits light having an intensity and each is arranged to project its light on to a surface from the first housing;	An array of light emitting diodes 112a-f are used (Patent col. 8 ln 25) Arrows 140a-f shown in Fig. 2B indicate the basic direction of the light energy emitted by the light sources 112a-f, respectively, i.e. the direction of light from source 112a would be shown by arrow 140a. (Patent col. 8 lns 65-67 col. 9 lns 1-2)

	Light emitting diodes 112a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 8, lns. 25-37; col. 8, ln. 61 – col. 9, ln. 9). Light emitting diodes 912a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Each is arranged to project light on to a surface from the first housing (i.e. holder 118 or lamp housing 970). The light that is projected on a surface by the plurality of light sources that incorporates control over the individual light source intensities (Patent, col. 5 lns 39-41)
wherein the substrate has first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth circuits;	There are eight discrete circuits shown in the embodiment of Fig. 3F. (Patent, col. 10. ln. 9-13)
wherein the first light emitting diode is connected to the first circuit and the first circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the first light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 23-36) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65- col. 11 ln 1)
wherein the second light emitting diode is connected to the second circuit and the second circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the second light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the third light emitting diode is connected to the third circuit and the third	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and

circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the third light emitting diode;	2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65- col 11 ln 1)
wherein the fourth light emitting diode is connected to the fourth circuit and the fourth circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the fourth light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the fifth light emitting diode is connected to the fifth circuit and the fifth circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the fifth light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the sixth light emitting diode is connected to the sixth circuit and the sixth circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the sixth light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein each of the first, second, third, fourth, firth and six light emitting diodes light intensities which can be varied independently of each of the other light emitting diodes	The light emitting diodes may have independently variable light intensities. (Patent, col. 10, ln. 65- col. 11, ln. 1).

intensities;	
wherein the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes emit light of first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth wavelengths, respectively;	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6) In another embodiment of the present invention a light is constructed with multiple light sources that include multiple wavelengths. The light sources' intensity or enabling may be individually controlled by wavelength groups or each individual LED may be controlled. (Patent col. 2 lns 46-50)
wherein the wavelengths of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes are different from one another;	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6) In another embodiment of the present invention a light is constructed with multiple light sources that include multiple wavelengths. The light sources' intensity or enabling may be individually controlled by wavelength groups or each individual LED may be controlled. (Patent col. 2 lns 46-50)
and wherein each of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth wavelengths generates a different color.	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6) In another embodiment of the present invention a light is constructed with multiple light sources that include multiple wavelengths. The light sources' intensity or enabling may be individually controlled by wavelength groups or each individual LED may be controlled. (Patent col. 2 lns 46-50) The plurality of light sources may consist of light sources that emit wavelengths for red, green and blue light. (Patent col. 2 lns. 53-54) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or

	yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns 59-60)
36. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 35 wherein at least one of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diode emits light of the color white.	Substrate 1012 may be similar to previous substrates but may be provided with white continuous spectrum LEDs. (Patent, col. 16, lns. 25-48). Each LED of the groups of LEDs shown in Fig 3D are individually controllable by electronic circuitry which may be similar to that of Fig. 3F or with some other circuitry. For example, white LED 371d is individually controllable so that it can be turned on and off individually. (Patent, col 11 lns 50-54) By incorporating at least one additional wavelength light source such as an amber or yellow LED types, the perceived color of the light emitted by the white LEDs can be altered from a "cool" or bluish white to a "soft" or yellowish light. (Patent, col 4 lns 1-5)
37. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 35 further comprising a second housing;	The apparatus or flashlight 110 includes a second housing or case 124. (Patent, col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) The multiparameter light device 1910 includes a second housing or base housing 960. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
and an electrical component which is located within the second housing.	An electrical component or battery 122 is located within the second housing or case 124. (Fig. 2A, col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) An electrical component, such as processor 2266, is located in electronics or base housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4).
38. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 37 wherein the electrical component is a battery.	An electrical component or battery 122 is located within the second housing or case 124. (Fig. 2A, col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14)
39. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 37 further comprising a yoke; and the yoke is mounted, so that the yoke can rotate with respect to the first and second housing.	In the multiparameter embodiment of Figs. 7A-7C, the yoke 866 is connected to electronics housing 860 by a bearing arrangement 864, and to the lamp housing 870 by additional bearing arrangements 868a and 868b, which bearing arrangements allow the lamp housing 870 to pan and tilt the light emitted by the lamp housing 870 in relation to the electronics housing 860 (Patent, col. 15, lns. 58-64).
40. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 39 wherein	The first housing or lamp housing 970, can be rotated relative to the second housing or base housing 960 by remote control. (Patent, col.

the rotation of the first housing relative to the second housing is caused by remote control	19, lns. 1-28). In yet another embodiment a multiparameter light is disclosed that utilizes a plurality of remote controlled light sources in addition to remote controlled motors to vary the focus, color, position and intensity of the light emitted by the multiparameter light. Several multiparameter lights each utilizing a plurality of light sources may be remotely controlled by an operator or computer control system. (Patent col. 3 lns. 20-26) Motors (not shown for simplification) are used to remotely swivel the lamp housing 2173 and direct the light emitted by the lamp housing 2173 in relation to the electronic housing 2171. More than one swivel point may be provided to provide panning and tilting of the multiparameter light 2170. (Patent col. 15 lns.16-21)
41. (new) The lighting apparatus claim 40 wherein a communications line is connected to the second housing.	Communications line 2295 is connected to electronic housing 960 and to lamp housing 970. (Patent, Fig. 12C, col. 19, lns. 29-30)
42. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 35 further comprising ventilation holes and the ventilation holes are located in the substrate in proximity to any of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth light emitting diodes.	Substrate 912 may have ventilation holes similar to those shown in Figs. 9A and 9B. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 42-49; Figs. 9A, 9B). Ventilation holes shown in Figs. 9A and 9B are in the substrate 1112 and in close proximity to LEDs. (Patent Fig. 9A and 9B).
43. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 42 further comprising a fan; wherein the fan forces air through the ventilation holes.	Airflow may be exhaused by a fan 970. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 43-50). Fan 1270 forces air through ventilation holes. (Patent, col. 17, lns. 24-28).
44. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 35 further comprising a variable filter.	Variable filter 1913 which may be mounted after the light sources 912a-f. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 45-50).

45. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 44 wherein the variable filter is a liquid crystal emulsion filter.	Variable filter 1913 may be a liquid crystal emulsion filter. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 45-50)
46. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 44 wherein the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes emit light in a direction passing through the filter.	Light emitting diodes 112a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 8, lns. 25-37; col. 8, ln. 61 – col. 9, ln. 9). Light emitting diodes 912a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Each is arranged to project light on to a surface from the first housing (i.e. holder 118 or lamp housing 970). Light from the LEDs, such as 912a, comes out through the variable filter 1913 from the lamp housing 970. (Col. 19, lns. 5-10; Fig. 12C).
47. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 44 further including a communications line and wherein the variable filter can be varied by communications received over the communications line.	The liquid crystal emulsion filter 1913 can be controlled by a control signal via communications line 2295, wherein the communications line 2295 is external to the second housing or electronics housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 29-38).
48. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 35 wherein the substrate is a flexible substrate.	Substrate 212 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, col. 7, lns. 63-66). Substrate 912 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, substrate 912 flexed from state in Fig. 7B to state in Fig. 7C)
49. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 35 wherein the substrate is a curved substrate.	Substrate may be a curved substrate. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 27-30).
50. (new) A lighting apparatus comprising: a substrate;	Fig. 2A, of the patent specification, for example, shows an apparatus or flashlight 110. (U.S. Patent No. 6,357,893, hereinafter "patent", col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14). The flashlight 110 has a substrate 112. (Id.) Figs. 12A-12C shows a multiparameter lighting apparatus 1910 which includes a substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Substrate 2312 is shown in Fig. 3F. (Patent, col. 10, lns. 9-35).
first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes, each of which is fixed to the substrate;	Light emitting diodes 112a-112f are fixedly mounted to the substrate 112. (Patent, Fig. 2A, Col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Light emitting diodes 2312a-p are shown in Fig. 3F. (Patent, col. 10, ln. 36-52).
a first housing in which the substrate is located;	The substrate 112 is located in a first housing or holder 118. (Patent, Fig. 2A, col. 7, ln. 64, - col. 8, ln. 14) The substrate 912 is located in a first housing or lamp housing 970. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4).

wherein each of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes emit light having an intensity and each is arranged to project its light on to a surface from the first housing;	Light emitting diodes 112a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 8, lns. 25-37; col. 8, ln. 61 – col. 9, ln. 9). Light emitting diodes 912a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Each is arranged to project light on to a surface from the first housing (i.e. holder 118 or lamp housing 970). Light emitting diodes 2312a-p emit light. (Patent, col. 10, lns. 10-67, Fig. 3F) The light that is projected on a surface by the plurality of light sources that incorporates control over the individual light source intensities (Patent, col. 5 lns 39-41)
wherein the substrate has first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth circuits;	There are eight discrete circuits shown in the embodiment of Fig. 3F. (Patent, col. 10 ln 12)
wherein the first light emitting diode is connected to the first circuit and the first circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the first light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the second light emitting diode is connected to the second circuit and the second circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the second light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the third light emitting diode is connected to the third circuit and the third circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the third light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also

	meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the fourth light emitting diode is connected to the fourth circuit and the fourth circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the fourth light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the sixth light emitting diode is connected to the sixth circuit and the sixth circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the sixth light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein each of the first, second, third, fourth, firth and six light emitting diodes light intensities can be varied independently of each of the other light emitting diodes intensities;	The light emitting diodes may have independently variable light intensities. (Patent, col. 10, ln. 65- col. 11, ln. 1).
and wherein the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes all emit light of a first color.	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6) The plurality of light sources may consist of light sources that emit wavelengths for red, green and blue light. (Patent col. 2 lns. 53-54) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns 59-60)
51. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 50 further comprising	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color.

a seventh light emitting diode and wherein the seventh light emitting diode emits light of a second color different than the first color.	(Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6) The plurality of light sources may consist of light sources that emit wavelengths for red, green and blue light. (Patent col. 2 lns. 53-54) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns 59-60)
52. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 50 wherein the first color is white.	Substrate 1012 may be similar to previous substrates but may be provided with white continuous spectrum LEDs. (Patent, col. 16, lns. 25-48). Each LED of the groups of LEDs shown in Fig 3D are individually controllable by electronic circuitry which may be similar to that of Fig. 3F or with some other circuitry. For example, white LED 371d is individually controllable so that it can be turned on and off individually. (Patent, col 11 lns 50-54) By incorporating at least one additional wavelength light source such as an amber or yellow LED types, the perceived color of the light emitted by the white LEDs can be altered from a "cool" or bluish white to a "soft" or yellowish light. (Patent, col 4 lns 1-5)
53. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 51 wherein the second color is amber.	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns. 59-60) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns 59-60)
54. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 51 wherein the second color is yellow	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6)

	The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns. 59-60) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns 59-60)
55. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 51 wherein the second color is red.	The plurality of light sources may consist of light sources that emit wavelengths for red, green and blue light. (Patent col. 2 lns. 53-54)
56. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 51 wherein the intensity of the first color is varied to change the color temperature of the light emitted by at least one of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, or sixth light emitting diodes.	"The disadvantage to constructing a light source of white continuous spectrum LEDs is that color variations can not be provided. When providing a lighting instrument constructed of a plurality of white LEDs it can be of great advantage to adjust the color temperature of the emitted light. This advantage is similar to the manual selection of prior art fluorescent lamps that are "cool white" or "soft white". By incorporating at least one additional wavelength light source such as an amber or yellow LED types, the perceived color of the light emitted by the white LEDs can be altered from a "cool" or bluish white to a "soft" or yellowish light. The white continuous spectrum LED and an additional wavelength LED may either be individual LEDs separately packaged and fixed to a substrate or they may be manufactured so that both LEDs are contained within a single housing and the housing is fixed to the substrate." (Patent, col. 3, ln. 61 – col. 4, ln. 10).
57. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 51 wherein the intensity of the second color is varied to change the color temperature of the light emitted by at least one of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, or sixth light emitting diodes.	See Claim 56.
58. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 50 further comprising a second housing;	The apparatus or flashlight 110 includes a second housing or case 124. (Patent, col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) The multiparameter light device 1910 includes a second housing or base housing 960. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns.

	1-4)
and an electrical component located within the second housing.	An electrical component or battery 122 is located within the second housing or case 124. (Fig. 2A, col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) An electrical component, such as processor 2266, is located in electronics or base housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4).
59. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 58 wherein the electrical component is a battery.	An electrical component or battery 122 is located within the second housing or case 124. (Fig. 2A, col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) An electrical component, such as processor 2266, is located in electronics or base housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4).
60. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 58 further comprising a yoke; and wherein the yoke is mounted, so that the yoke can rotate with respect to the first and second housings.	In the multiparameter embodiment of Figs. 7A-7C, the yoke 866 is connected to electronics housing 860 by a bearing arrangement 864, and to the lamp housing 870 by additional bearing arrangements 868a and 868b, which bearing arrangements allow the lamp housing 870 to pan and tilt the light emitted by the lamp housing 870 in relation to the electronics housing 860 (Patent, col. 15, lns. 58-64).
61. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 60 wherein the rotation of the first housing relative to the second housing is caused by remote control	The first housing or lamp housing 970, can be rotated relative to the second housing or base housing 960 by remote control. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-28). In yet another embodiment a multiparameter light is disclosed that utilizes a plurality of remote controlled light sources in addition to remote controlled motors to vary the focus, color, position and intensity of the light emitted by the multiparameter light. Several multiparameter lights each utilizing a plurality of light sources may be remotely controlled by an operator or computer control system. (Patent col. 3 lns. 20-26) Motors (not shown for simplification) are used to remotely swivel the lamp housing 2173 and direct the light emitted by the lamp housing 2173 in relation to the electronic housing 2171. More than one swivel point may be provided to provide panning and tilting of the multiparameter light 2170. (Patent col. 15 lns.16-21)
62. (new) The lighting apparatus claim 61 wherein a communications line is	Communications line 2295 is connected to electronic housing 960 and to lamp housing 970. (Patent, Fig. 12C, col. 19, lns. 29-30)

connected to the second housing.	
63. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 50 further comprising ventilation holes and the ventilation holes are located in the substrate in proximity to the first, second, third, or forth light emitting diodes.	Substrate 912 may have ventilation holes similar to those shown in Figs. 9A and 9B. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 42-49; Figs. 9A, 9B). Ventilation holes shown in Figs. 9A and 9B are in the substrate 1112 and in close proximity to LEDs. (Patent Fig. 9A and 9B).
64. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 63 further comprising a fan; and wherein the fan forces air through the ventilation holes.	Airflow may be exhaused by a fan 970. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 43-50). Fan 1270 forces air through ventilation holes. (Patent, col. 17, lns. 24-28).
65. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 50 further comprising a variable filter.	Variable filter 1913 which may be mounted after the light sources 912a-f. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 45-50).
66. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 65 wherein the variable filter is a liquid crystal emulsion filter.	Variable filter 1913 may be a liquid crystal emulsion filter. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 45-50)
67 . (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 65 wherein the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes emit light in a direction passing through the filter.	Light emitting diodes 112a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 8, lns. 25-37; col. 8, ln. 61 – col. 9, ln. 9). Light emitting diodes 912a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Each is arranged to project light on to a surface from the first housing (i.e. holder 118 or lamp housing 970). Light from the LEDs, such as 912a, comes out through the variable filter 1913 from the lamp housing 970. (Col. 19, lns. 5-10; Fig. 12C).
68. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 65 further including a communications line and wherein the variable filter can be varied by communications received over the communications line.	The liquid crystal emulsion filter 1913 can be controlled by a control signal via communications line 2295, wherein the communications line 2295 is external to the second housing or electronics housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 29-38).
69. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 50 wherein the substrate is a flexible substrate.	Substrate 212 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, col. 7, lns. 63-66). Substrate 912 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, substrate 912 flexed from state in Fig. 7B to state in Fig. 7C)
70. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 50 wherein	Substrate may be a curved substrate. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 27-30).

the substrate is a curved substrate	
71. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 50 wherein the first color is ultraviolet.	Ultraviolet LED light sources can be used. (Patent, col. 4, lns. 22-25)
72. (new) The lighting apparatus of claim 51 wherein the second color is ultraviolet.	Ultraviolet LED light sources can be used. (Patent, col. 4, lns. 22-25)
73. (new) A lighting device comprising: a first housing;	The substrate 112 is located in a first housing or holder 118. (Patent, Fig. 2A, col. 7, ln. 64, - col. 8, ln. 14) The substrate 912 is located in a first housing or lamp housing 970. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
a plurality of light emitting diodes disposed within the first housing, at least two of the light emitting diodes being a different color, and the light emitting diodes having a high intensity for controlling the illumination of an area, and having respective basic directions of light energy emission;	The flashlight 110 is comprised of flexible substrate 112 on which light emitting diodes 112a-112f are fixedly mounted. The flashlight 110 is also comprised of transparent cover 116 (Patent col. 7 lns 64-67 col. 7 ln 1) High intensity light emitting diodes (LEDs) have a critical upper temperature operating limit. (Patent col. 5 lns 9-11) This is an advantage when controlling the illumination of an area that may require less illumination in one area and more illumination in another. (Patent col 11 lns 7-10) The term "basic directions of light energy emission" is introduced for the LEDs in the context of the flashlight embodiment of Figs. 2A and 2B
a second housing; and	The apparatus or flashlight 110 includes a second housing or case 124. (Patent, col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) The multiparameter light device 1910 includes a second housing or base housing 960. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
a power applying component disposed in the second housing;	A power applying component or battery 122 is located within the second housing or case 124.

in the second housing; wherein the power applying component is electrically coupled to the light emitting diodes for applying power to the light emitting diodes; and	(Fig. 2A, col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) An electrical component, such as processor 2266, is located in electronics or base housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4).
wherein the first housing is rotationally mounted to the second housing for revolving the first housing relative the second housing to vary the basic directions of light energy emission relative to the second housing.	The threaded holder 118 has internal grooves 118c which can be threaded or screwed onto threads 120 which are mounted to the case 124. (Patent col. 8, lns. 1-14; fig 2A) In the multiparameter embodiment of Figs. 7A-7C, the yoke 866 is connected to electronics housing 860 by a bearing arrangement 864, and to the lamp housing 870 by additional bearing arrangements 868a and 868b, which bearing arrangements allow the lamp housing 870 to pan and tilt the light emitted by the lamp housing 870 in relation to the electronics housing 860 (Patent, col. 15, lns. 58-64).
74 (new) The lighting device of claim 73 further comprising a flexible substrate, wherein:	Substrate 212 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, col. 7, lns. 63-66). Substrate 912 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, substrate 912 flexed from state in Fig. 7B to state in Fig. 7C)
the first housing comprises a threaded holder;	In the embodiment of Figs. 2A & 2B, threaded holder 118 can be a first housing. (Patent, Figs. 2A and 2B, col. 7, ln. 64- col. 8, ln. 15).
the light emitting diodes are mounted on the flexible substrate;	Light emitting diodes 112a-112f are fixedly mounted to the substrate 112. (Patent, Fig. 2A, Col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59).
the flexible substrate is mounted in the threaded holder;	Flexible substrate 212 is mounted on the threaded holder 118. (Patent, Figs. 2A and 2B, col. 7, ln. 64- col. 8, ln. 15).
the second housing comprises a threaded case;	Case 124 has threads 120. (Patent, col. 8, lns. 1-5).
the power applying component comprises a battery; and	A power applying component or battery 122 is located within the second housing or case 124. (Fig. 2A, col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14)

the threaded holder engages the threaded case and is manually rotatable relative to the case for varying the basic directions of light energy emission relative to the case by deformation of the flexible substrate.	Threaded holder 118 engages the threaded case 124 and is manually rotatable relative to the case 124 for varying the basic directions of light energy emission relative to the case 124 by deformation of the flexible substrate 112. (Patent, Figs. 2A and 2B, col. 8, ln. 33-60).
75. (new) The lighting device of claim 73 further comprising a flexible substrate and an actuator coupled to the flexible substrate, wherein:	Substrate 212 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, col. 7, lns. 63-66). Substrate 912 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, substrate 912 flexed from state in Fig. 7B to state in Fig. 7C) A motor 950 is coupled to the substrate 912 and can be used to deform the substrate 912. (col. 19, 39-41) A motor is known in the art to be a type of actuator.
the first housing comprises a lamp housing;	The substrate 912 is located in a first housing or lamp housing 970. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4) .
the light emitting diodes are mounted on the flexible substrate;	Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59).
the flexible substrate is mounted in the lamp housing;	Flexible substrate 912 is mounted in the lamp housing 970. (Patent, Fig. 7C).
the second housing comprises an electronics housing;	The multiparameter light device 1910 includes a second housing or base or electronics housing 960. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
the power applying component comprises an internal power supply; and	In the flashlight embodiment of Fig. 2A & 2B, spring 126 and conductor 130 electrically couple the power applying component to the light emitting diodes for applying power. (Patent, Figs. 2A and 2B, col. 7, ln. 63- col. 8, ln. 14) In the multiparameter light embodiment of Figs. 7A-7C, electrical connection points on the substrate may be connected by an electrical connector to an internal power supply. (Patent, col. 15, lns. 44-48).
the actuator is controllable for varying the basic directions of light energy emission relative to the electronics housing by deformation of the flexible substrate.	The term "basic directions of light energy emission" is introduced for the LEDs in the context of the flashlight embodiment of Figs. 2A and 2B (Patent, col. 8, ln. 65 – col. 9, ln. 9 and Fig. 2B (140a-f)), and is necessarily applicable to the LEDs as used in the multiparameter embodiment of Figs. 7A-7C.

76. (new) The lighting device of claim 73 further comprising a yoke, wherein the yoke is mounted for rotation to the first housing;	In the multiparameter embodiment of Figs. 7A-7C, the yoke 866 is connected to electronics housing 860 by a bearing arrangement 864, and to the lamp housing 870 by additional bearing arrangements 868a and 868b, which bearing arrangements allow the lamp housing 870 to pan and tilt the light emitted by the lamp housing 870 in relation to the electronics housing 860 (Patent, col. 15, lns. 58-64).
wherein the first housing comprises a lamp housing;	The substrate 912 is located in a first housing or lamp housing 970. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4) .
wherein the yoke is mounted for rotation to the second housing;	In the multiparameter embodiment of Figs. 7A-7C, the yoke 866 is connected to electronics housing 860 by a bearing arrangement 864, and to the lamp housing 870 by additional bearing arrangements 868a and 868b, which bearing arrangements allow the lamp housing 870 to pan and tilt the light emitted by the lamp housing 870 in relation to the electronics housing 860 (Patent, col. 15, lns. 58-64).
the second housing comprises an electronics housing; and	The multiparameter light device 1910 includes a second housing or base or electronics housing 960. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
the power applying component comprises an internal power supply.	In the flashlight embodiment of Fig. 2A & 2B, spring 126 and conductor 130 electrically couple the power applying component to the light emitting diodes for applying power. (Patent, Figs. 2A and 2B, col. 7, ln. 63- col. 8, ln. 14) In the multiparameter light embodiment of Figs. 7A-7C, electrical connection points on the substrate may be connected by an electrical connector to an internal power supply. (Patent, col. 15, lns. 44-48).
77. (new) The lighting device of claim 76 further comprising a communications line and the communications line is connected to the second housing.	Communications line 2295 is connected to electronic housing 960 and to lamp housing 970. (Patent, Fig. 12C, col. 19, lns. 29-30)
78. (new) An apparatus comprising: a housing having a optically transparent area thereof;	In Figs. 2A-2B, threaded holder 118 is or is part of a housing and transparent cover 116 is an optically transparent area thereof. (Patent, Figs. 2A-2B, col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14). In Figs. 7A-7C, lamp housing 870 is or is part of a housing and the open area in front of the LEDs is an optically transparent area thereof. (Patent, Figs. 7A-7C, col. 15, lns. 50-57).
a substrate disposed in the housing, the substrate having a plurality of individually	Fig. 3F shows a substrate 2312 having a plurality of individually controllable circuits.

controllable circuits; and	(Patent, Fig. 3F, col. 10, lns. 9-35).
first, second, third, fourth, and fifth light emitting diodes respectively fixed to the circuits of the substrate for directing light through the optically transparent area;	Fig. 3C shows first, second, third, fourth, and fifth light emitting diodes respectively for directing light through optically transparent area. (Patent, Fig. 3C).
wherein the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth light emitting diodes have respectively independently variable light intensities;	The light emitting diodes may have independently variable light intensities. (Patent, col. 10, ln. 65- col. 11, ln. 1).
wherein the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth light emitting diodes emit light of first, second, third, fourth, and fifth wavelengths, respectively; and	The first, second, third, fourth, and fifth light emitting diodes may emit first, second, third, fourth, and fifth wavelengths respectively of different colors. (Patent, summary, col. 2, ln. 45- col. 3, ln. 2).
wherein the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth wavelengths produce respectively different colors.	See Above.

2. Conclusion:

In view of the foregoing the remaining claims in this reissue application (claims 1-78) are respectfully submitted to be in a condition for allowance. This reissue application has 6 independent claims more than the original patent. (6x43.00=258.00) This reissue application has fifty-eight claims more than twenty. (58x9.00=522.00). The applicant is a small entity. The total extra claims fee is $780.00. The reissue filing application fee for a small entity is $385.00. A credit card charge form for $1165.00 for the extra claims fees and the reissue filing fee is enclosed.

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Respectfully submitted,

Walter J. Tencza Jr.
Reg. No. 35,708
10 Station Place, Suite 3
Metuchen, N.J. 08840
Phone: 732- 549-3007
Fax: 732-549-8486